

FIG. - 1

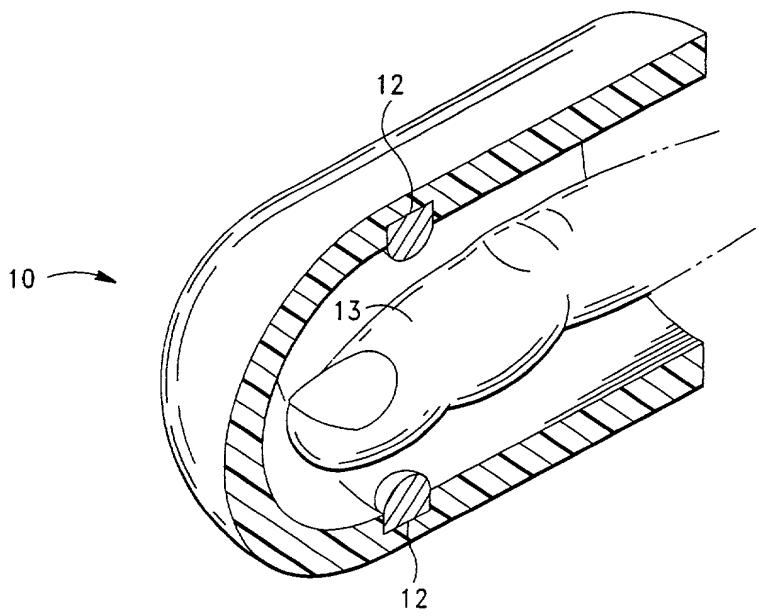


FIG. - 2

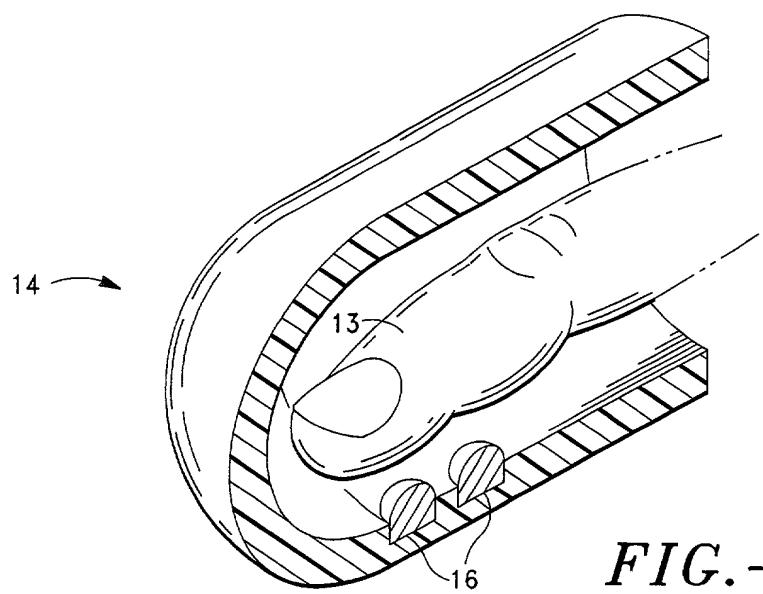


FIG. - 3

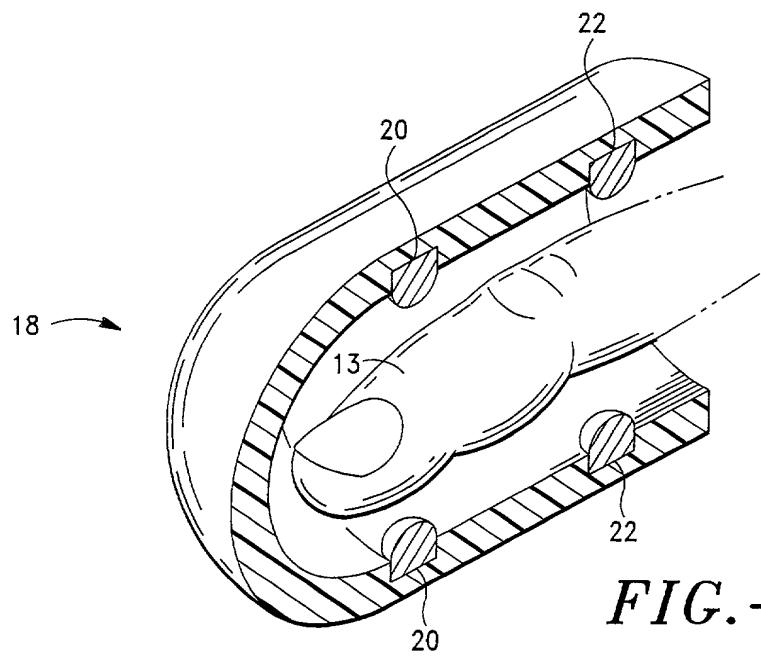


FIG. - 4

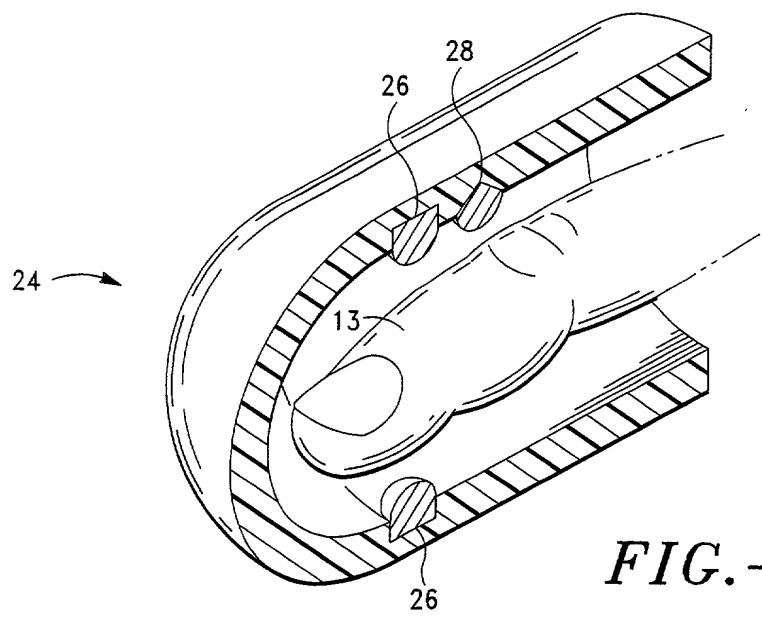


FIG. - 5

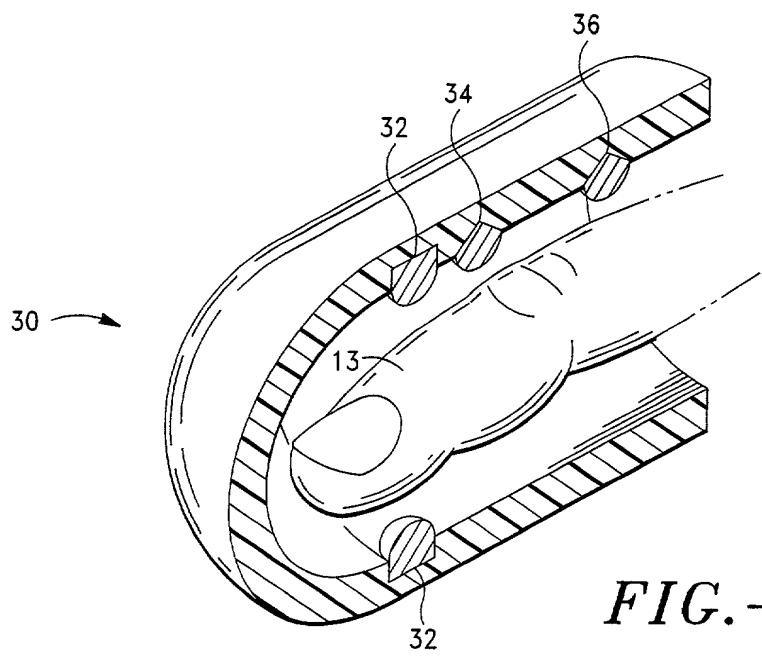


FIG. - 6

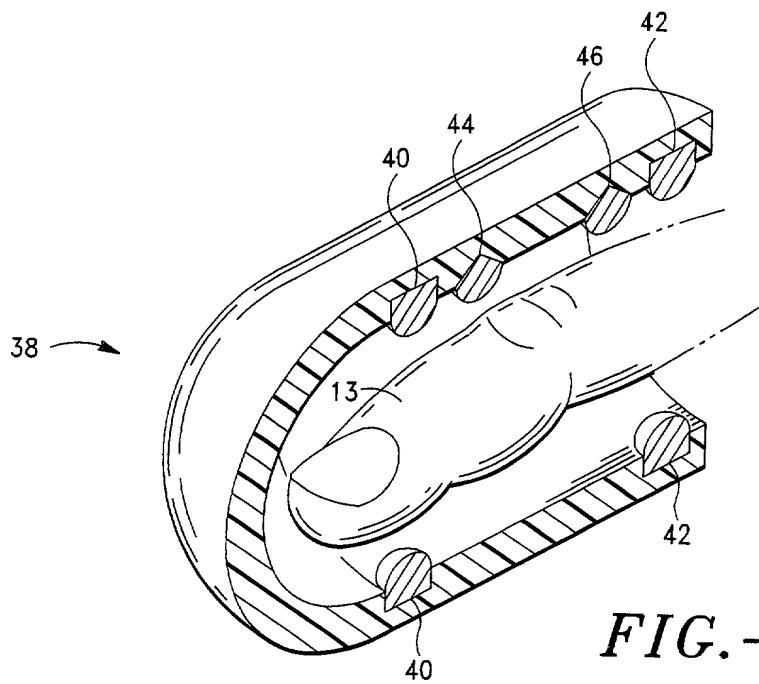


FIG. - 7

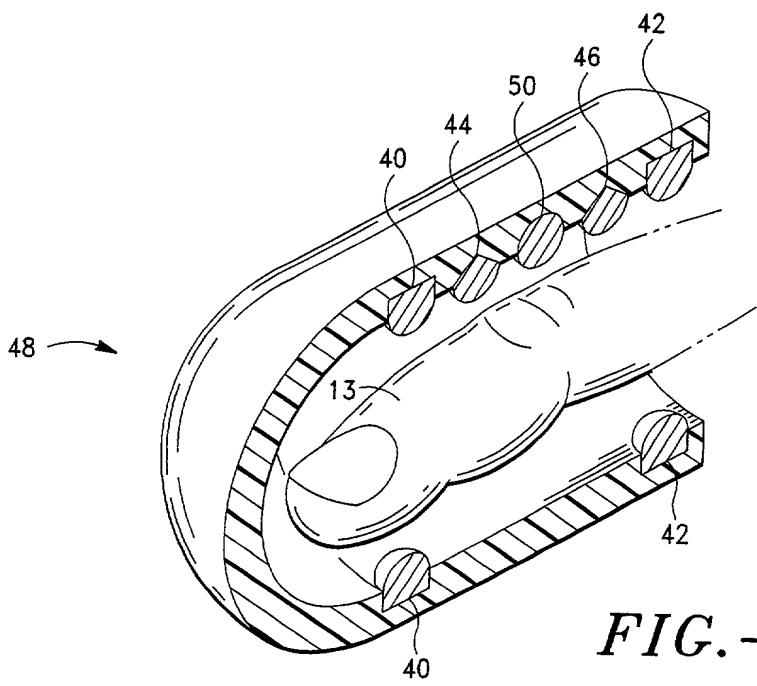


FIG. - 8

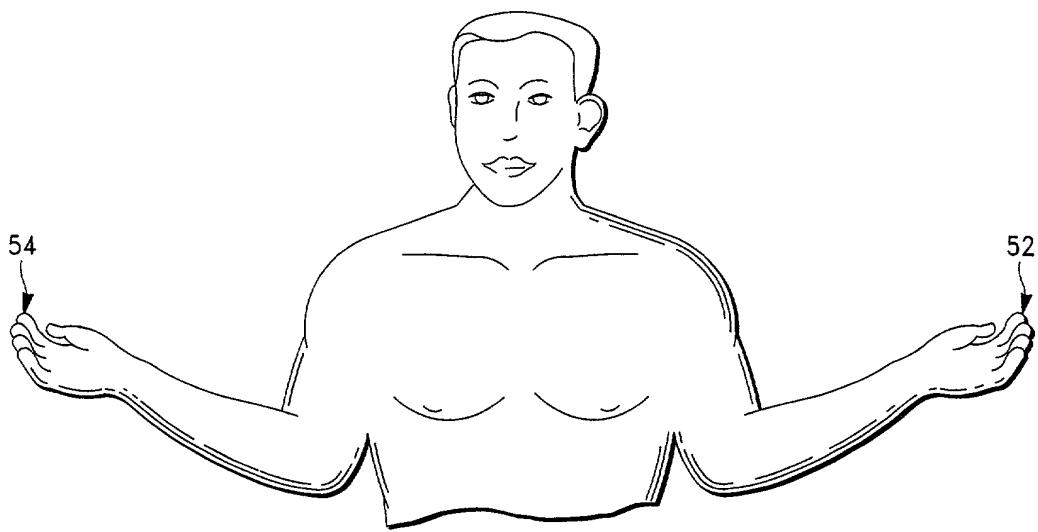


FIG. - 9

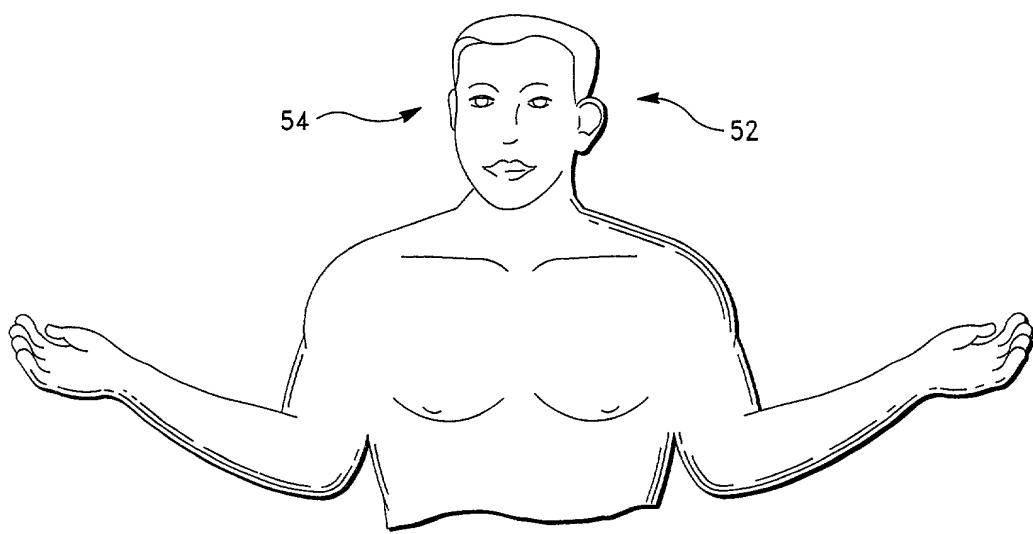


FIG. - 10

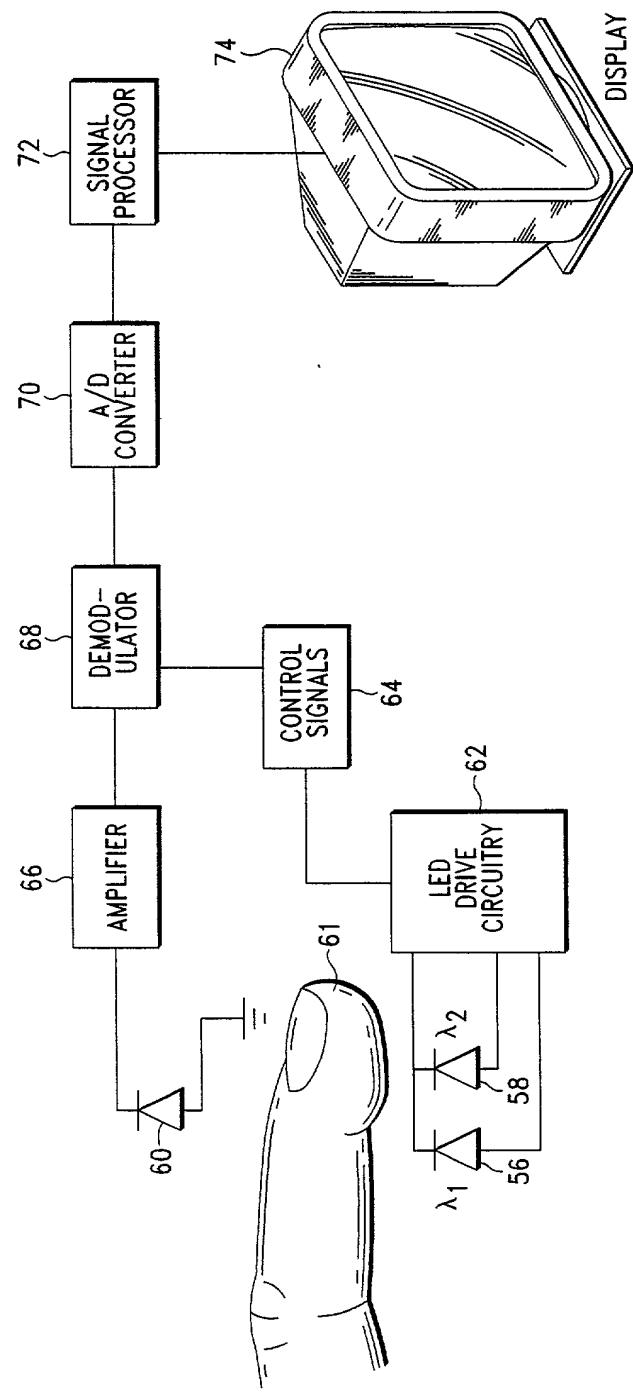
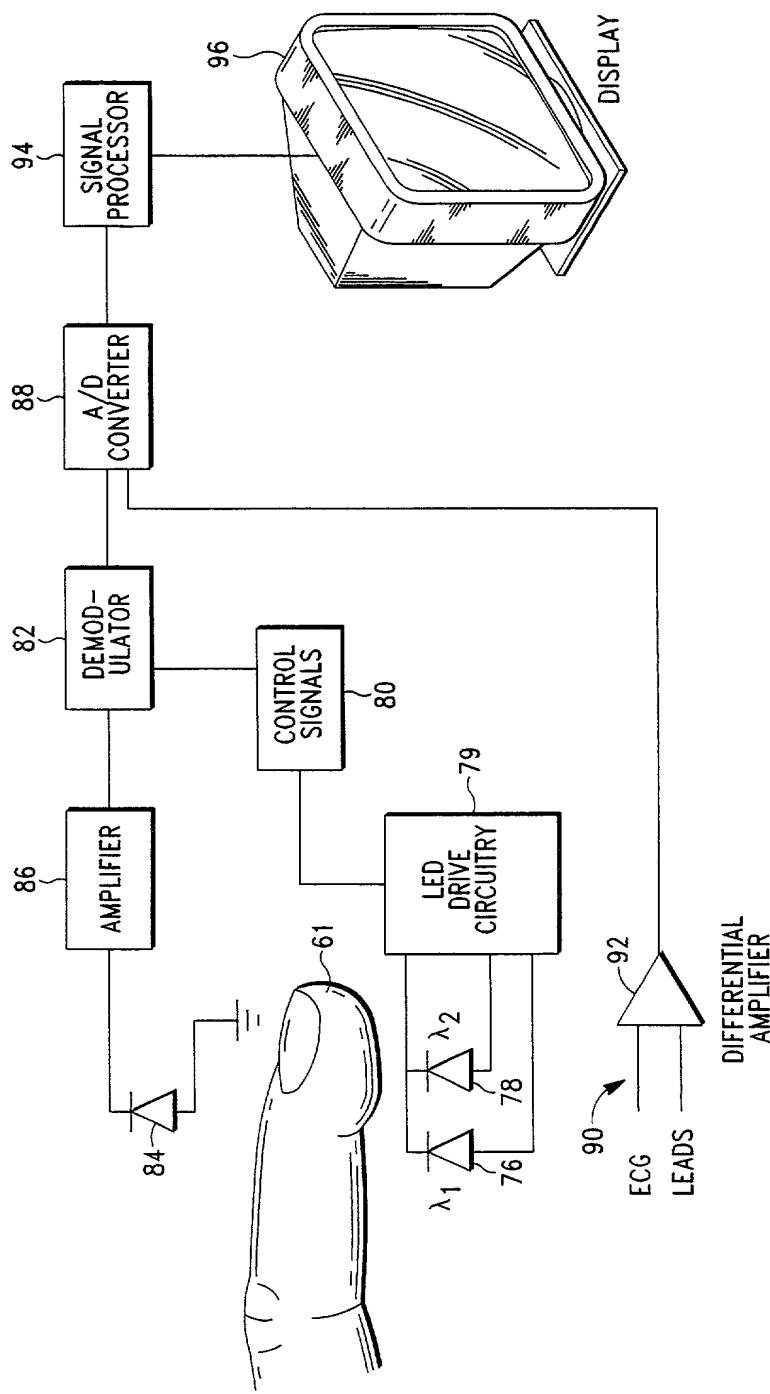


FIG. - 11

FIG. - 12



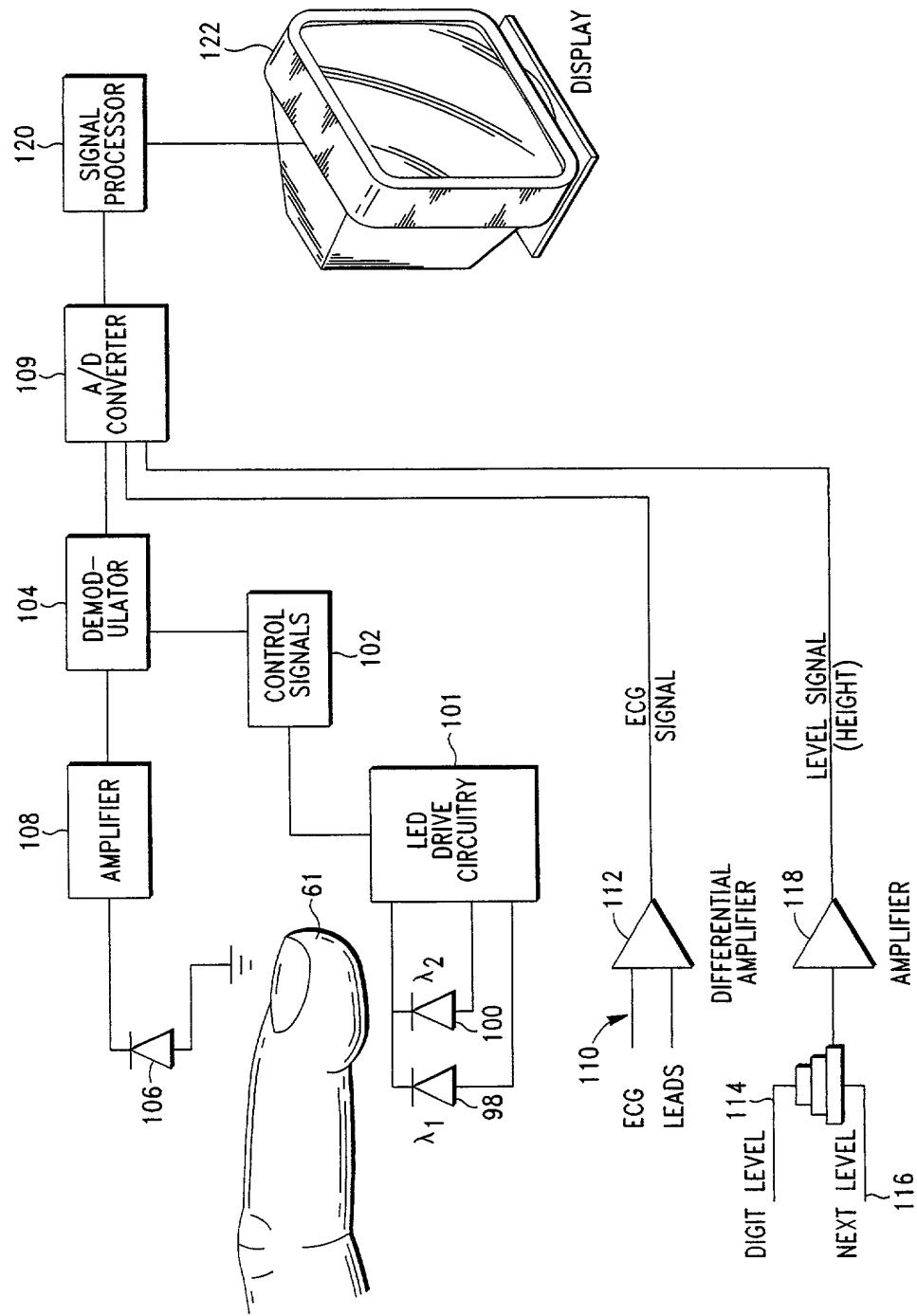


FIG. - 13

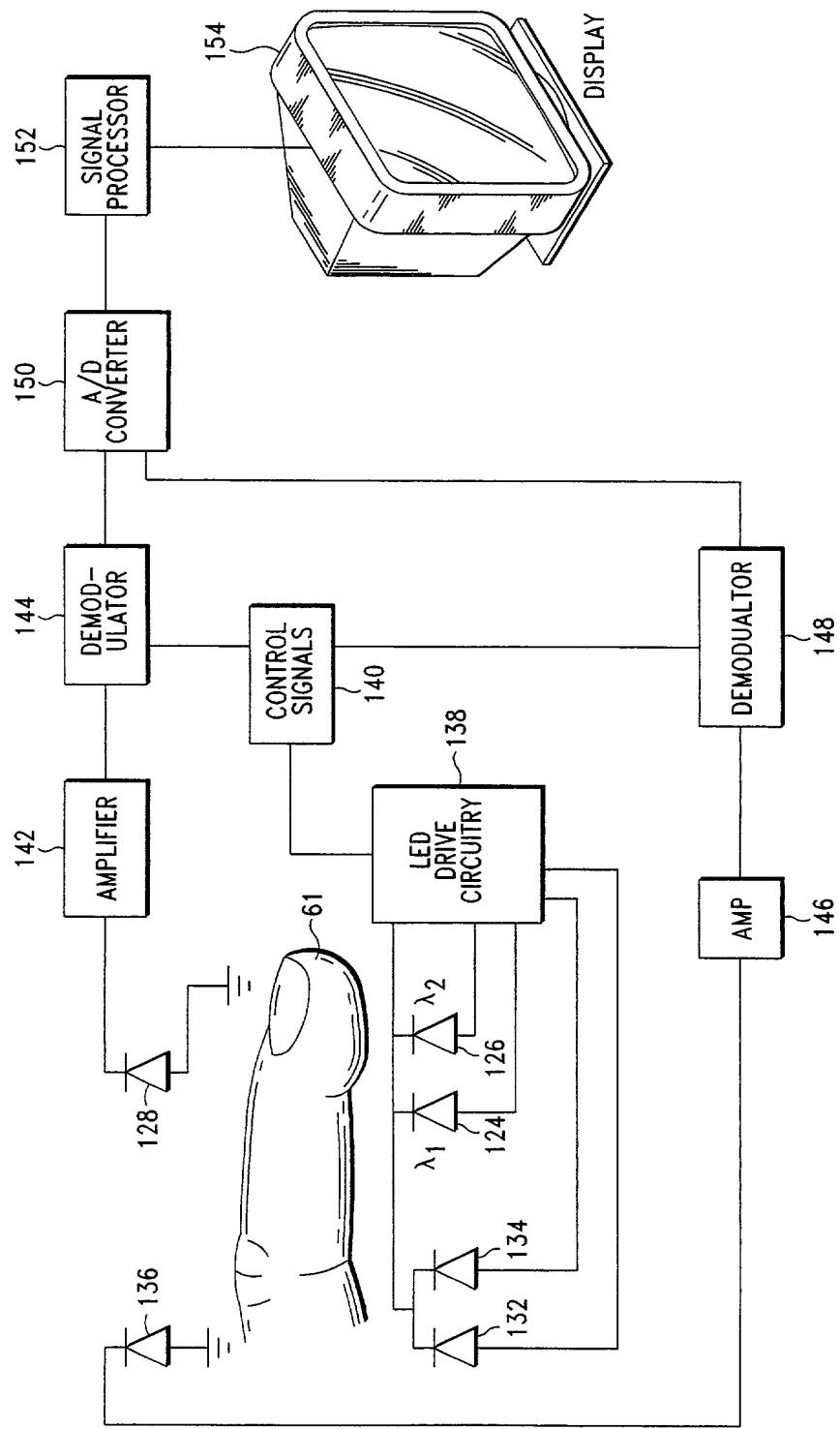
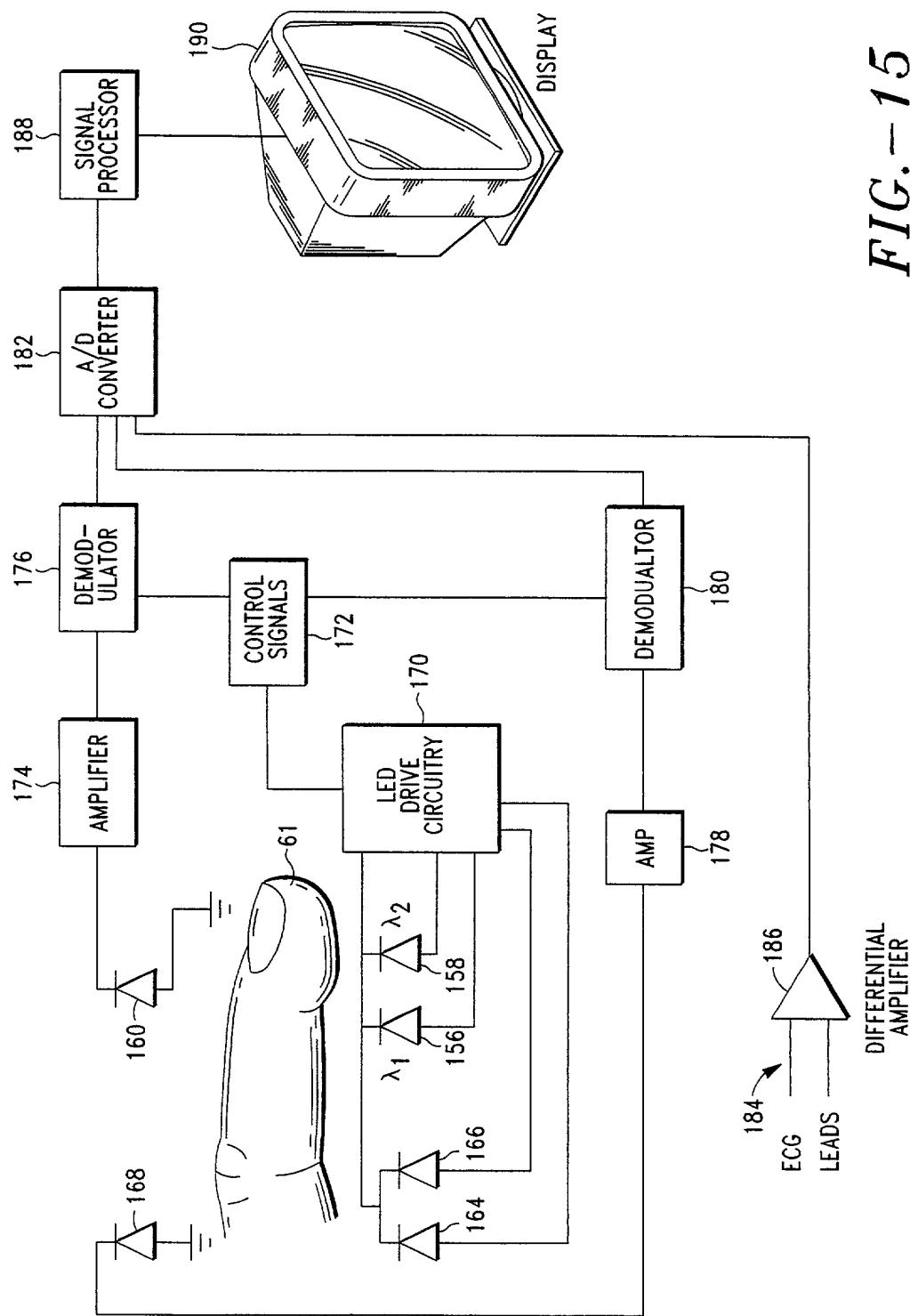


FIG. - 14

FIG. - 15



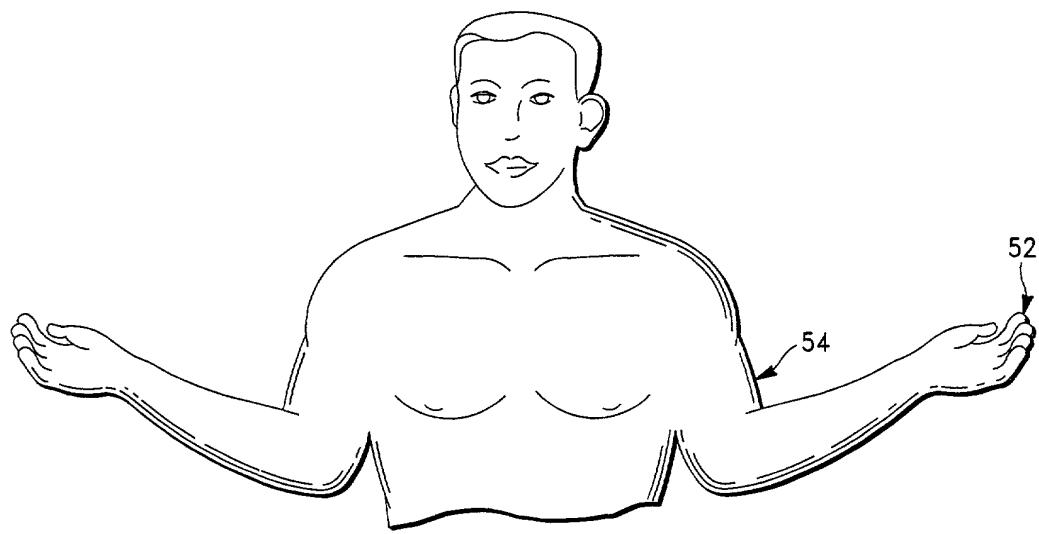


FIG. - 16

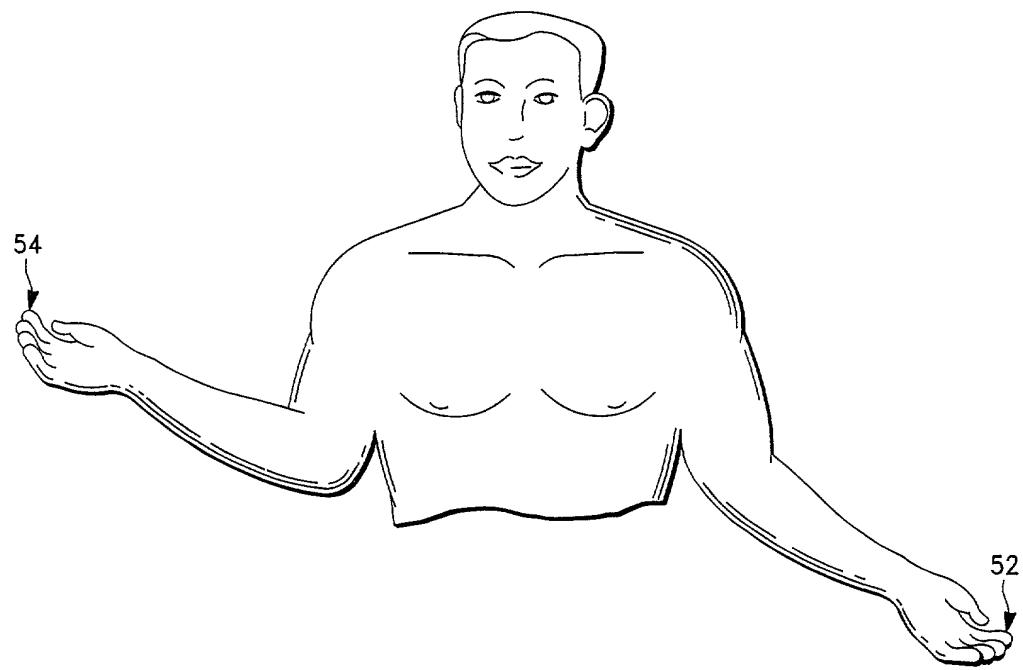


FIG. - 19

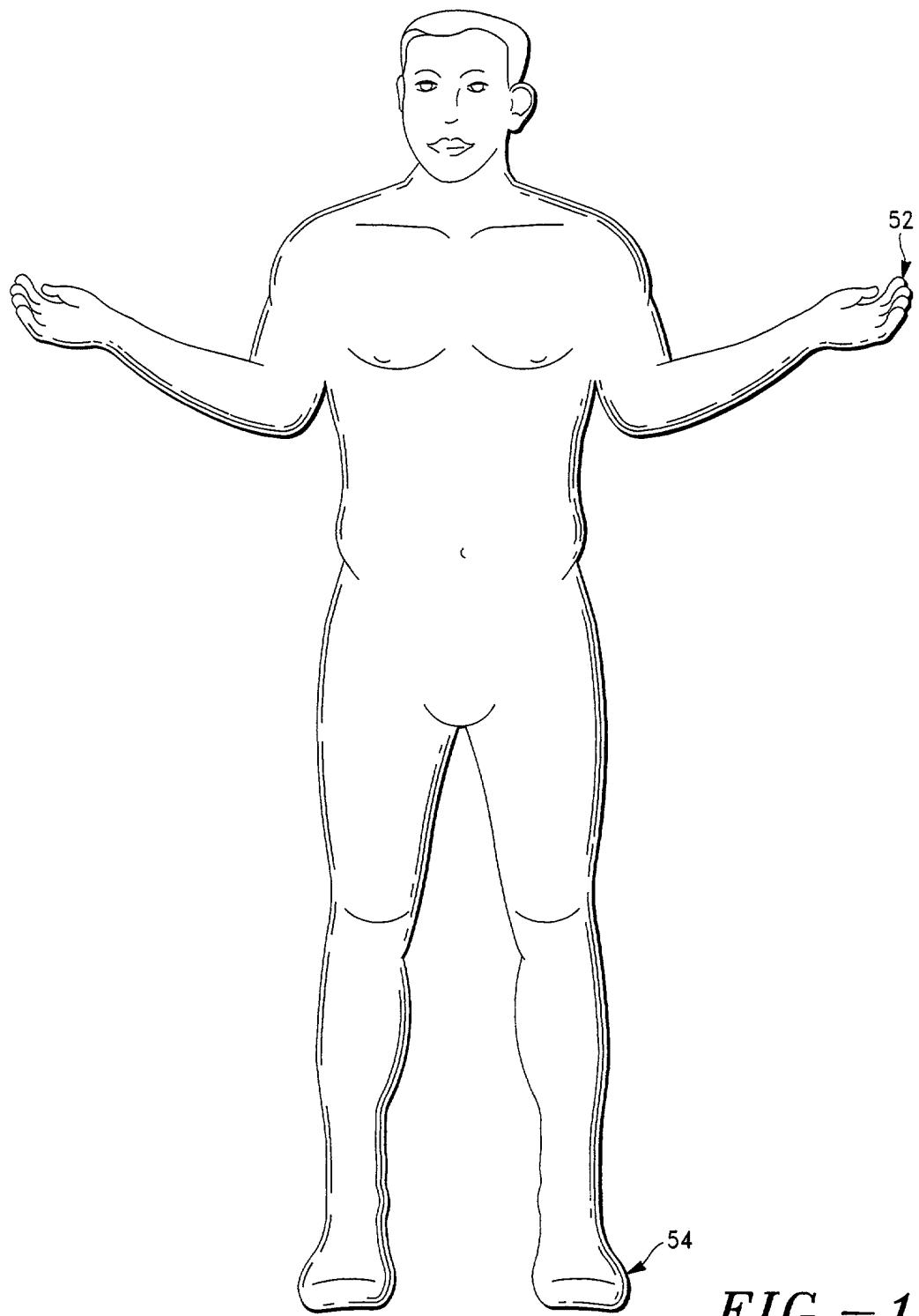


FIG. - 17

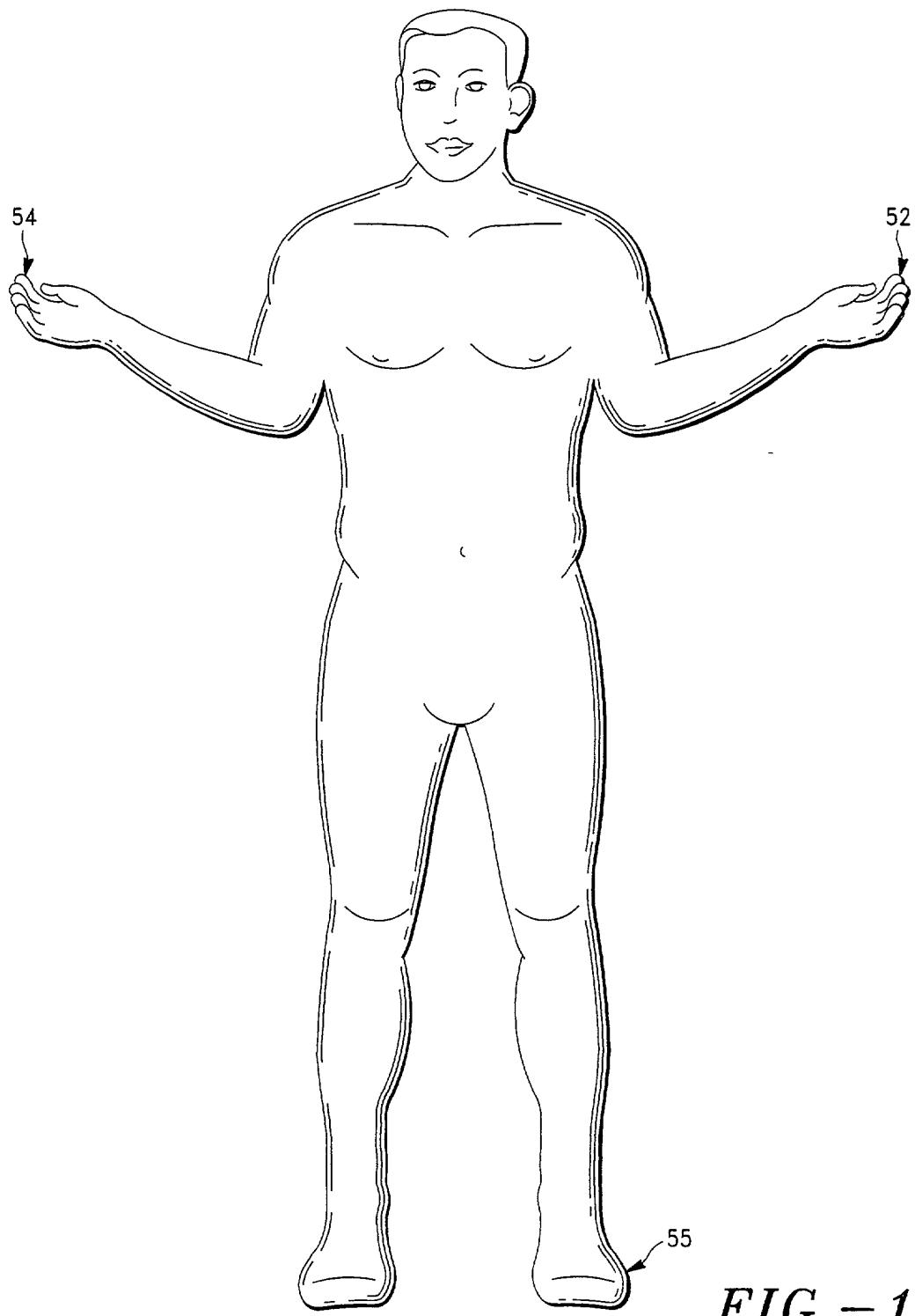


FIG. - 18

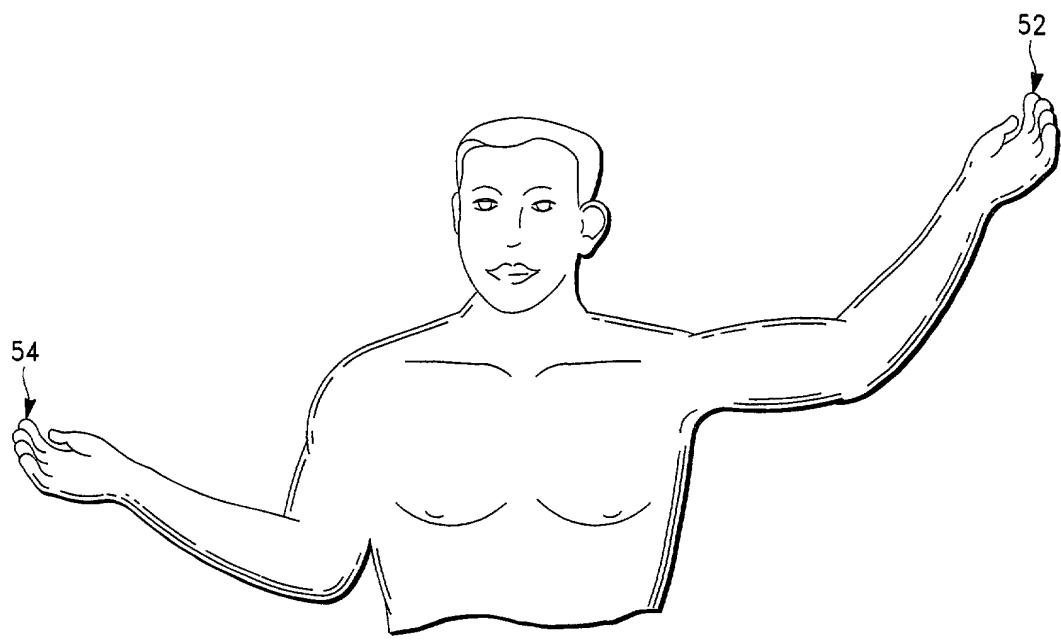


FIG.-20

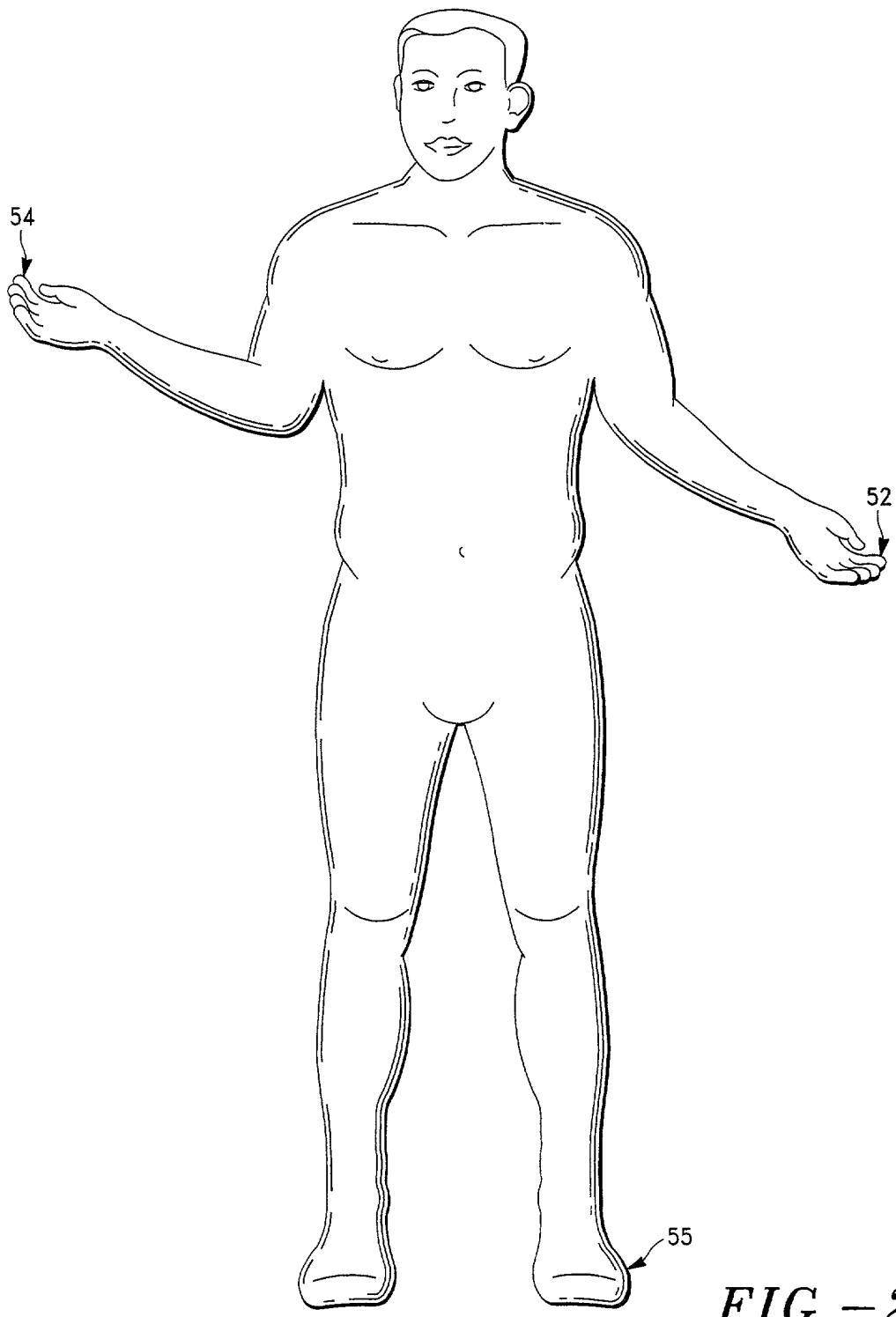


FIG. - 21

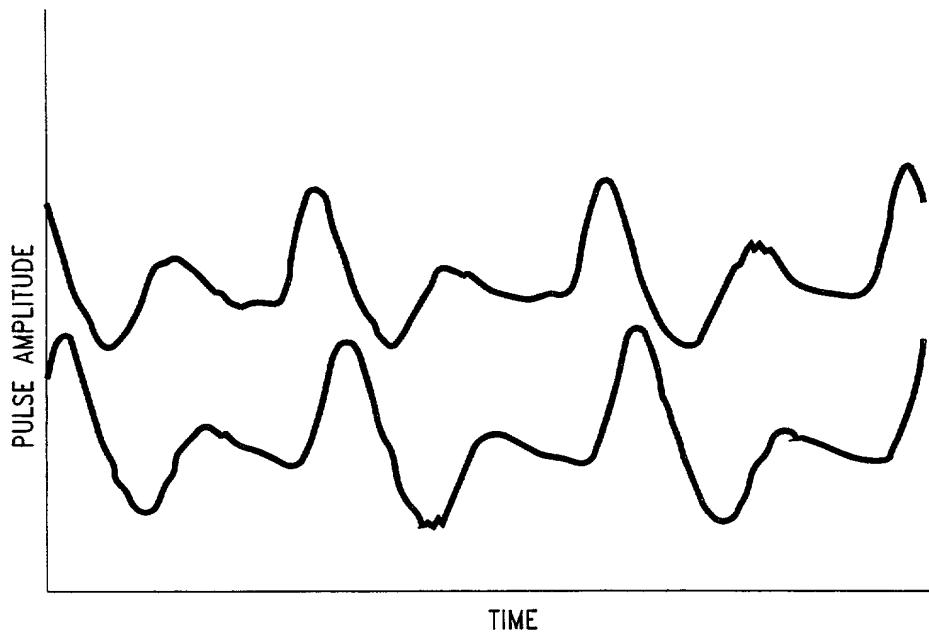


FIG. - 22

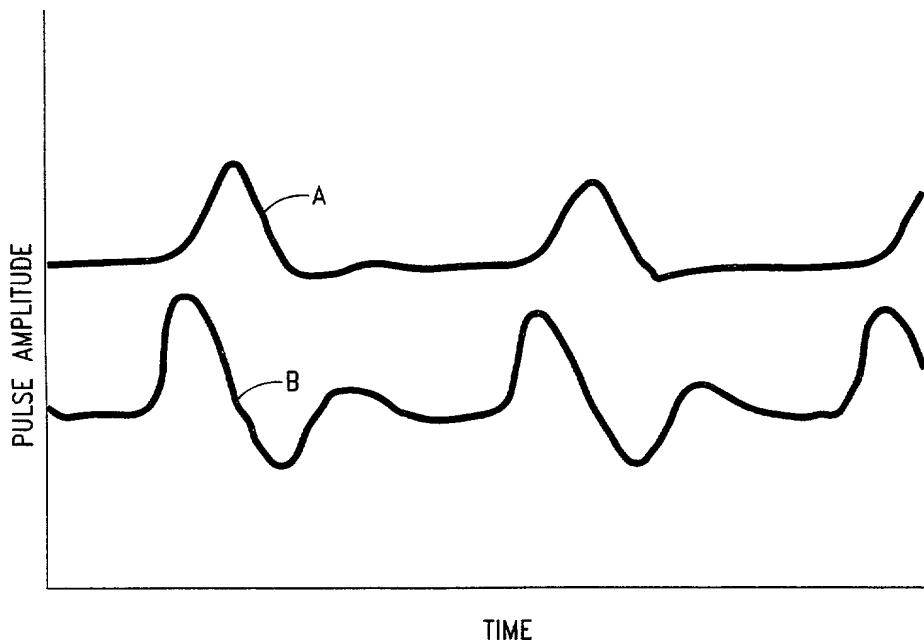


FIG. - 23

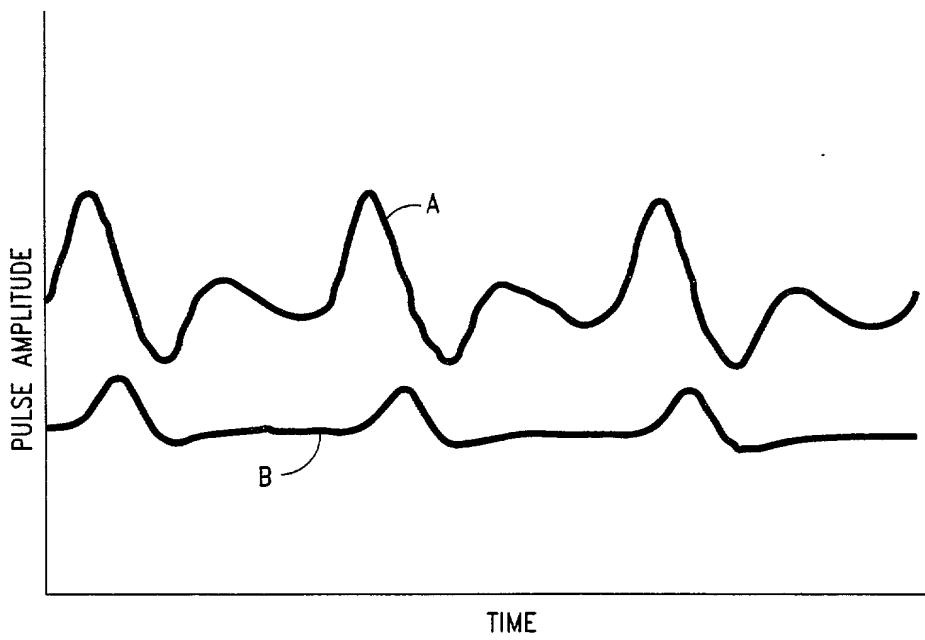


FIG.-24

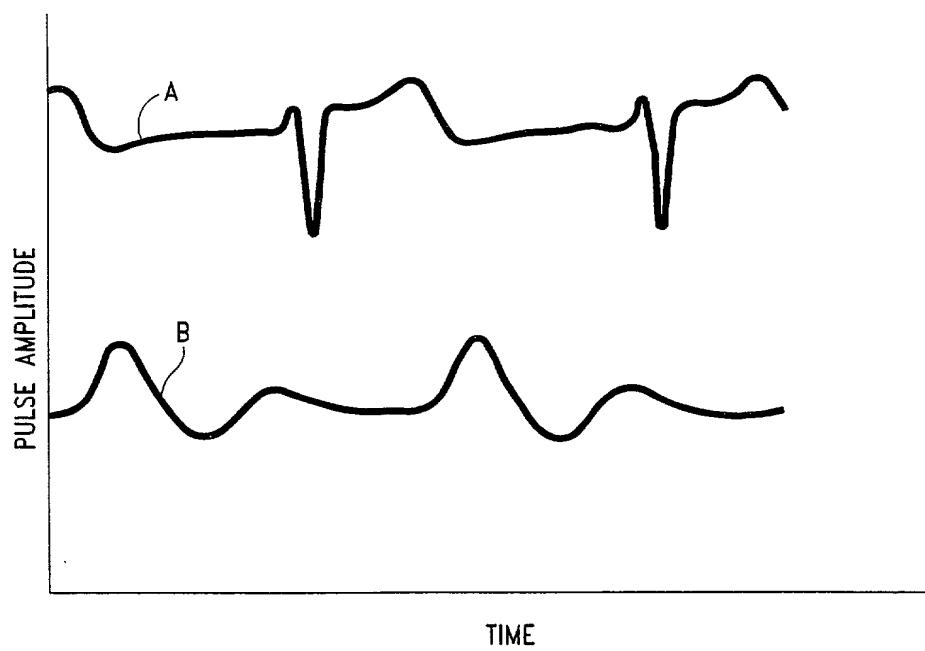


FIG.-25

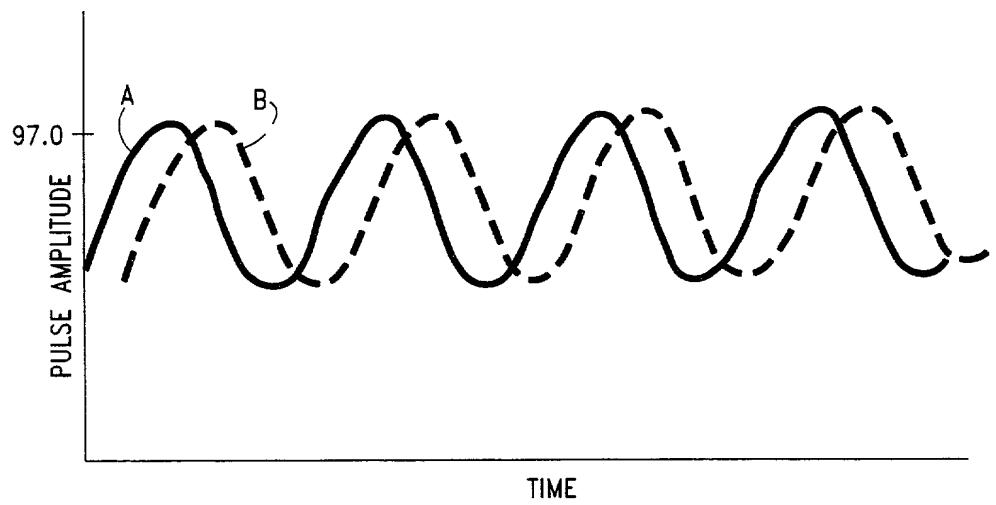


FIG.-26

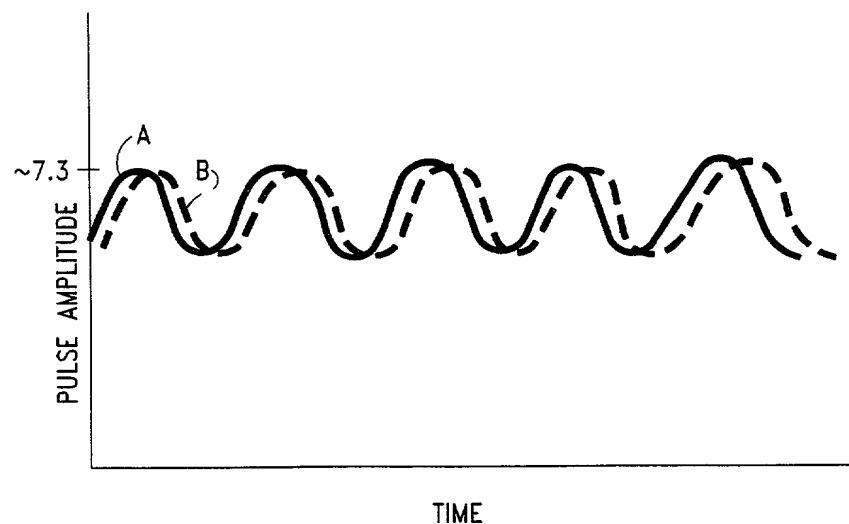


FIG.-27

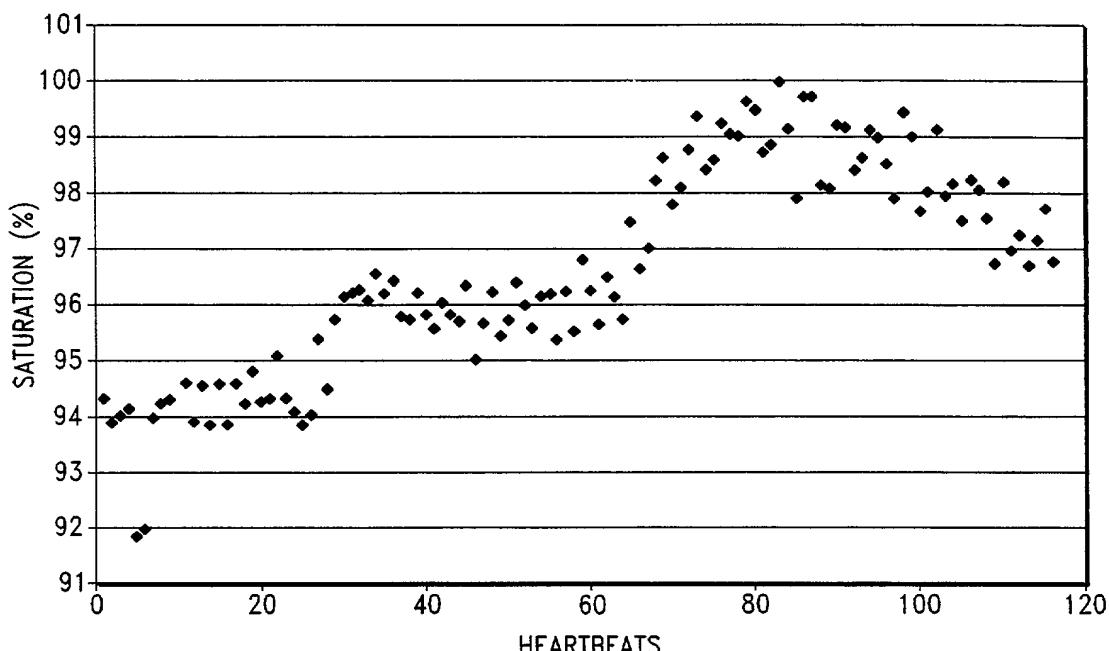


FIG. - 28

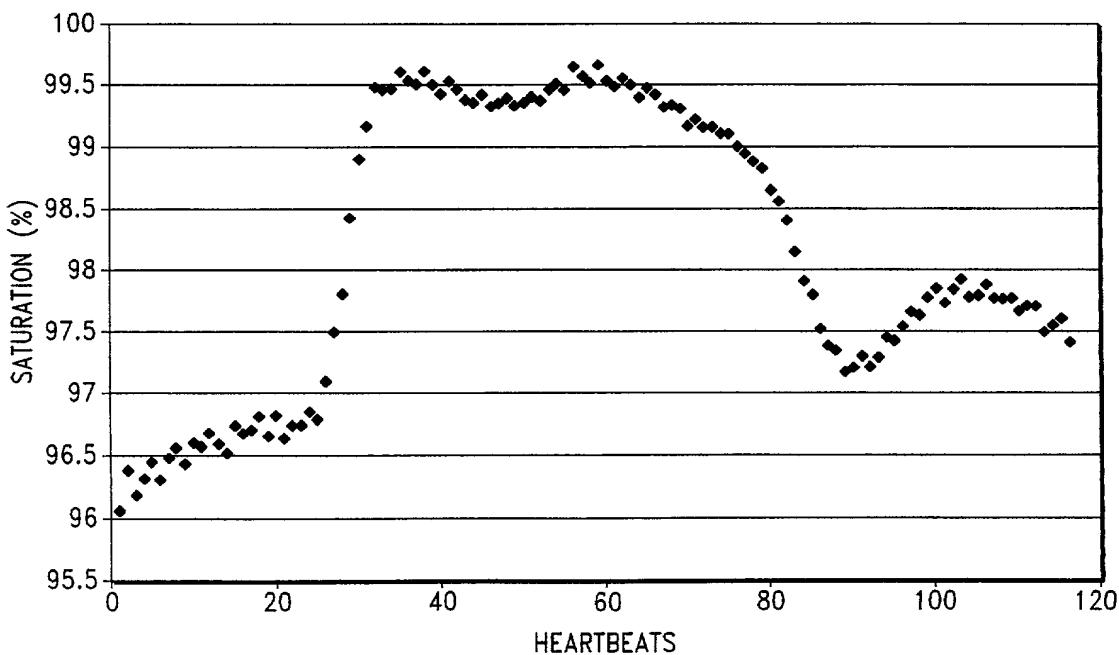


FIG. - 29

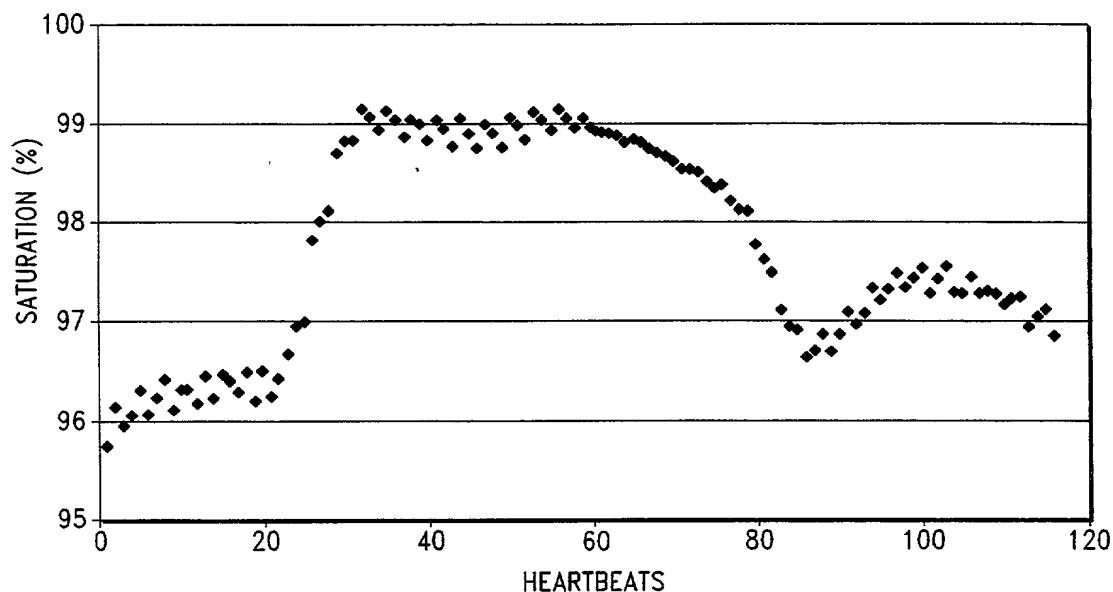


FIG.-30

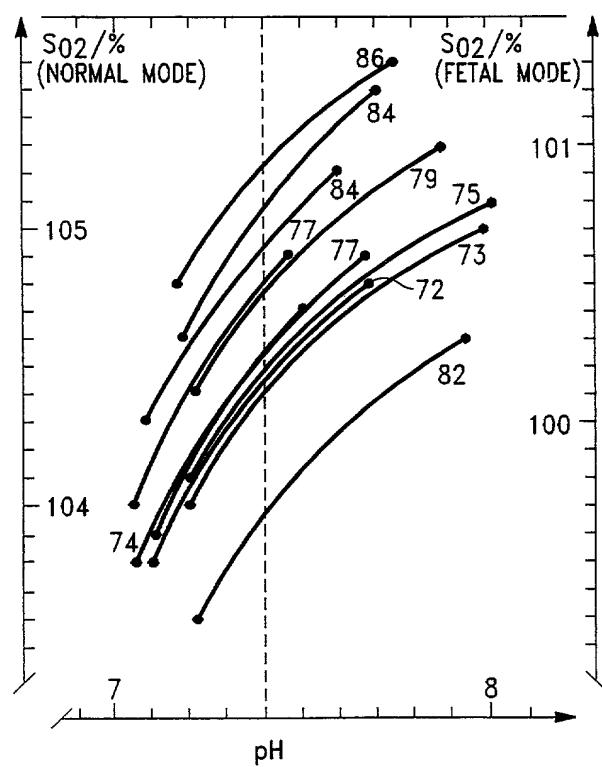


FIG.-31

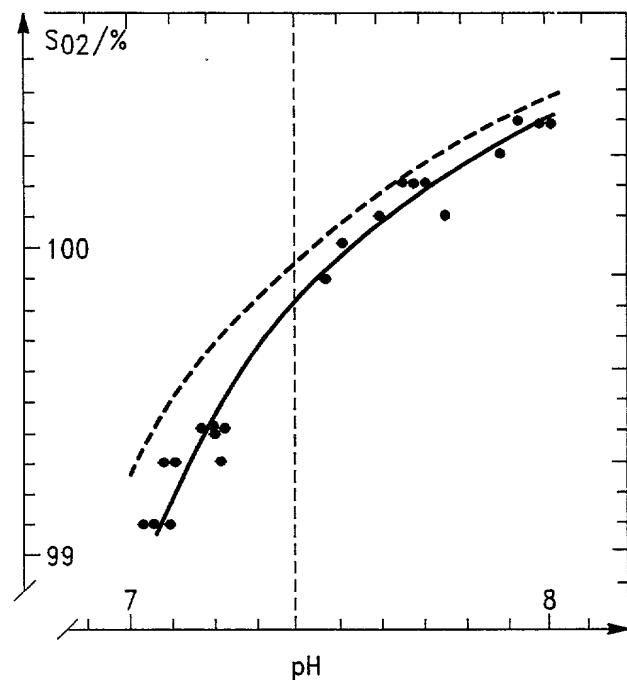


FIG. - 32

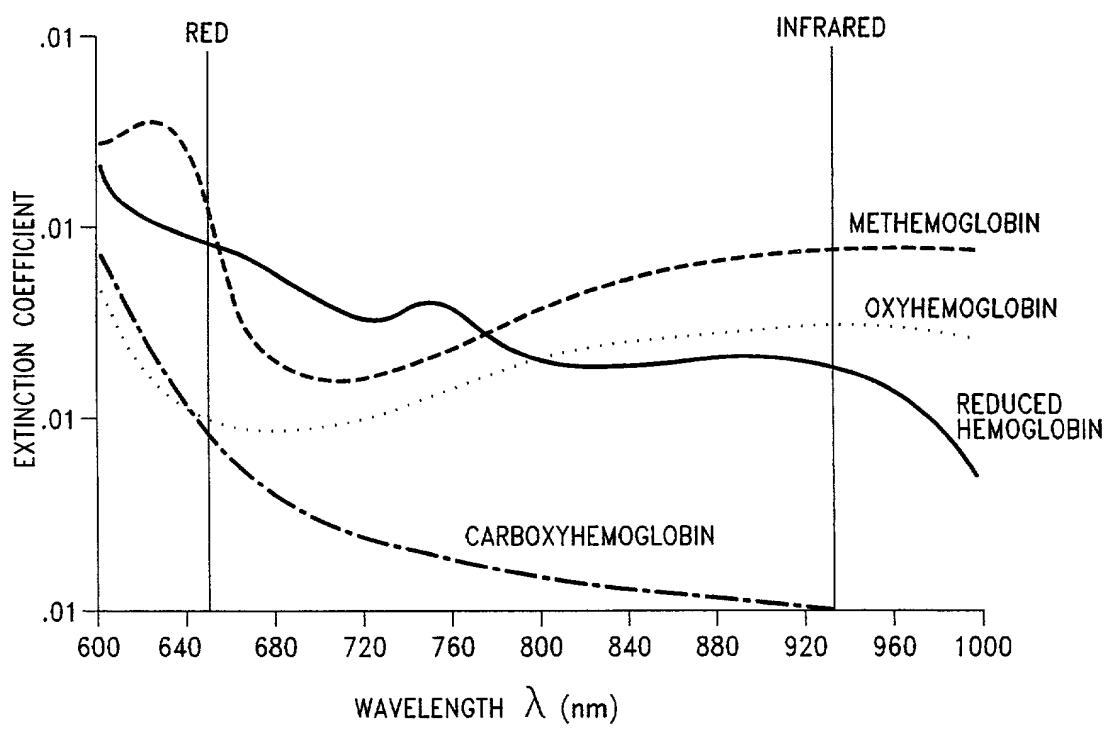


FIG. - 34

Computational Algorithm for Determination of Hemoglobin Concentration

```
C      A is the measured absorbance
C      A1 is the absorbance after dividing out extinction coefficients
C      and correcting for saturation
C      A2,A3, ... will be the absorbances at different path lengths,
C      created by multiplying by constants
C      A1,A3, ... and L2,L3, etc.
C      constant M2=0.9
C      constant M3=0.8
C      constant M4=0.7
C      constant M5=0.6
C      constant M6=0.5
C      constant M7=0.4
C      constant M8=0.3
C
C      read in the value for hemoglobin absorbance and a value k
C      representing the extinction coefficient for the wavelength and
C      the oxygen saturation
C      Begin
C      Read, A
C      Read, k
C      A1:=A/k
C      A2:=A1*M2
C      A3:=A1*M3
C      A4:=A1*M4
C      A5:=A1*M5
C      A6:=A1*M6
C      A7:=A1*M7
C      A8:=A1*M8
C
C      k1234 = log(A1) * log(A2) - log(A3) * log(A4)
C      k5678 + log(A5) * log(A6) - log(A7) * log(A8)
C      kd:=[ log(A1*A2) - log(A3*A4) ] / [ log(A5*A6) - log(A7*A8) ]
C
C      combine all the A terms that occur as coefficients,
C      kAc := log(A2/A1) - log(A3/A1) - log(A4/A1) - [(kd * log(A5/A1)] -
C      - [kd * log(A6/A1) + [kd * log(A7/A1)] + [kd * log(A8/A1)]
C
C      combine all the A terms that occur alone
C      kAa :=- [log(A3/A1) * log(A4/A1)] ) -
C      - kd * [log(A5/A1) * log(A6/A1)] +
C      + kd* [(log(A7/A1) * log(A8/A1)]
C
C      k1234 - ( kd * k5678 ) = kig(L) * kAc + kAa
C      log(L) = [k1234 - (kd * k5678) - kAa] / kAc
C      L = antilog{[k1234 - (kd * k5678) - kAa] / kAc}
C      use EXP or antilog function
C      L = EXP([k1234 - (kd * k5678) - kAa] / kAc)
C      L is the path length
C      C is the concentration of hemoglobin
C      C = A1 / L
C
C      END
```

FIG.-33

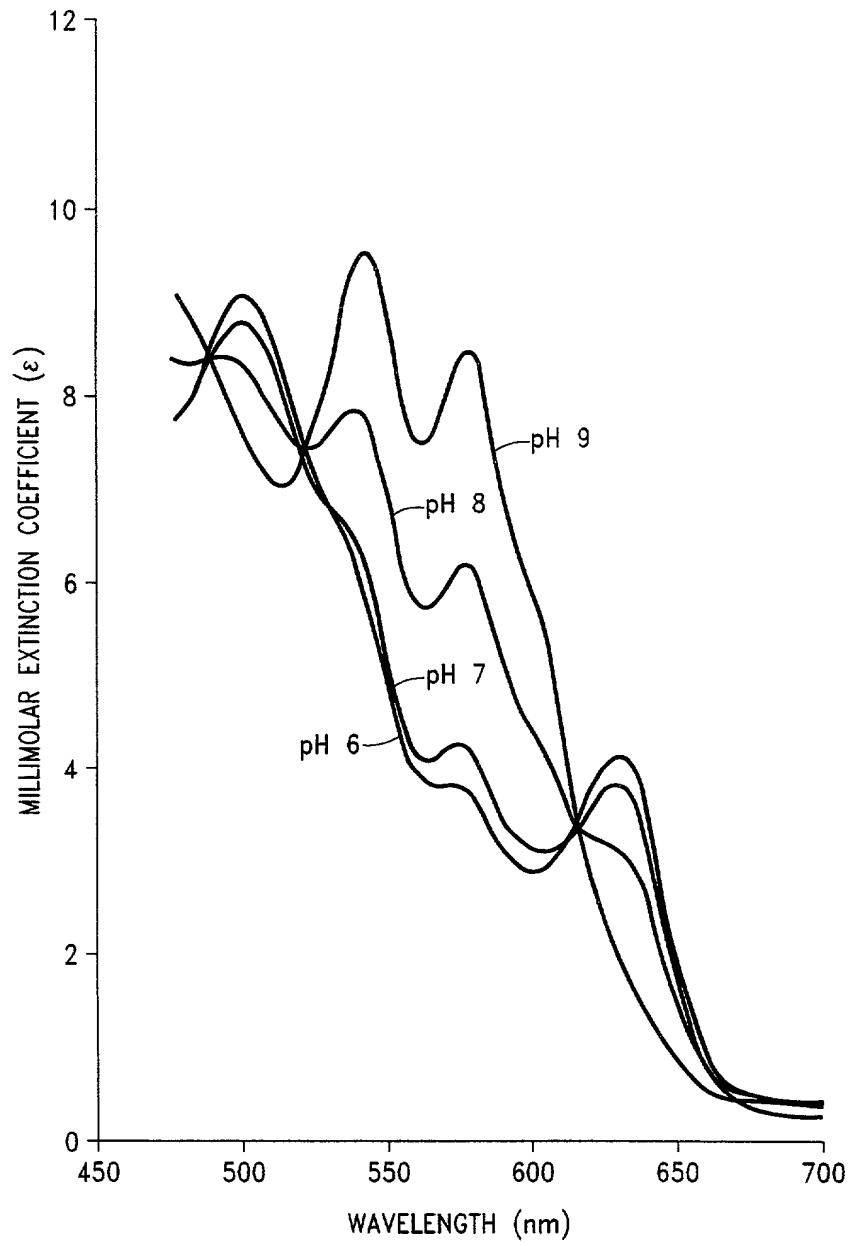


FIG. - 35

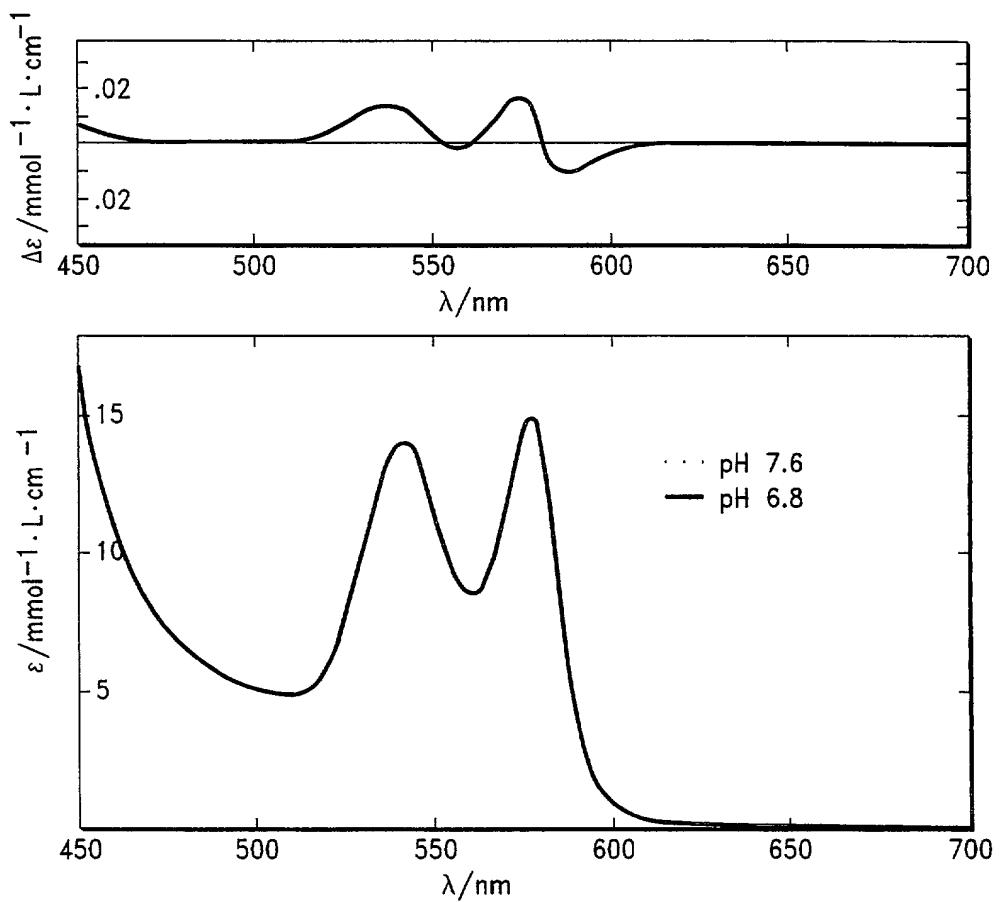


FIG. - 36

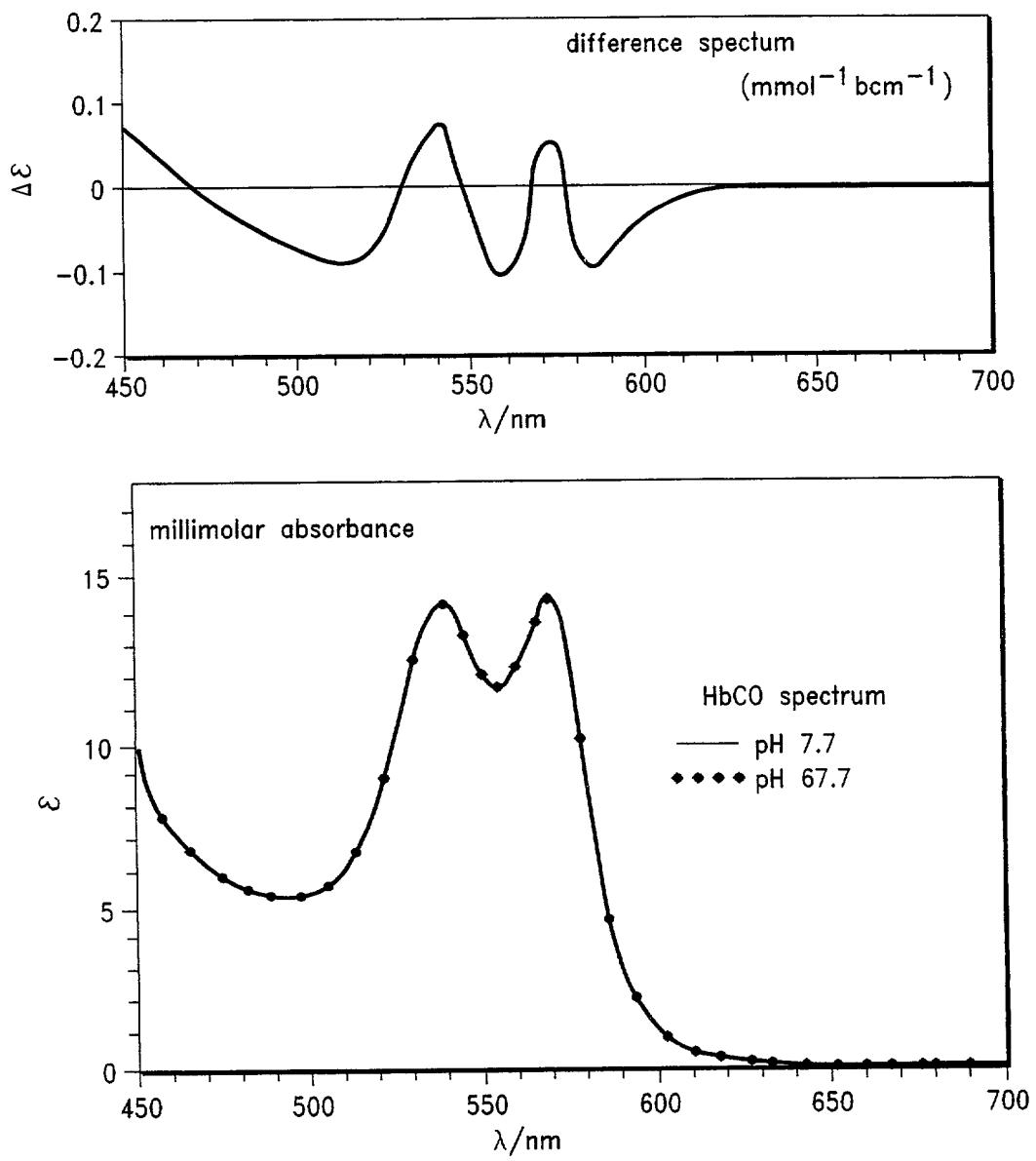


FIG.-37

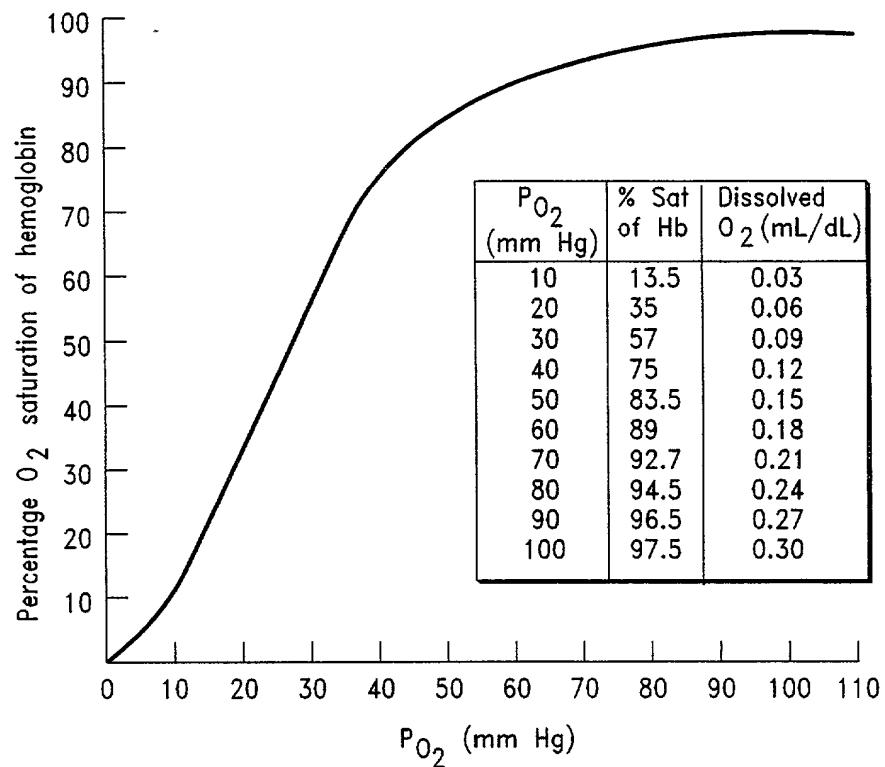


FIG. - 38

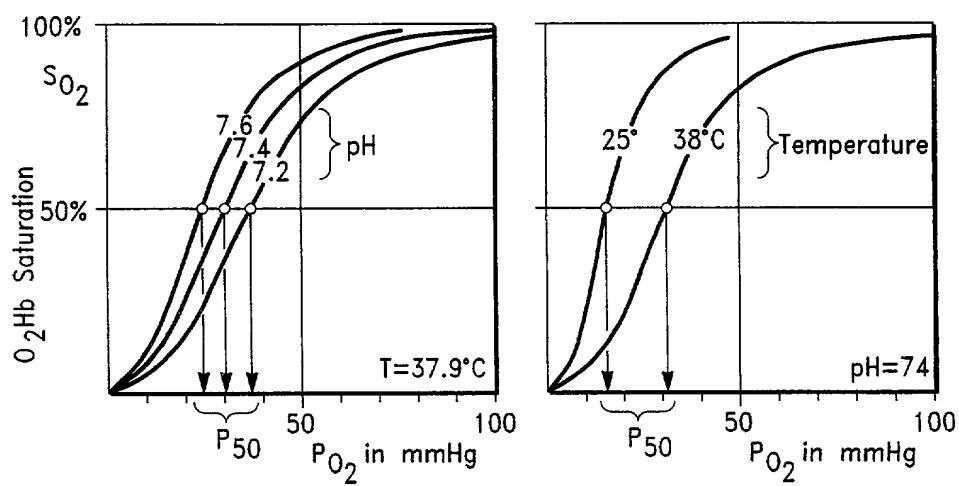


FIG. - 39

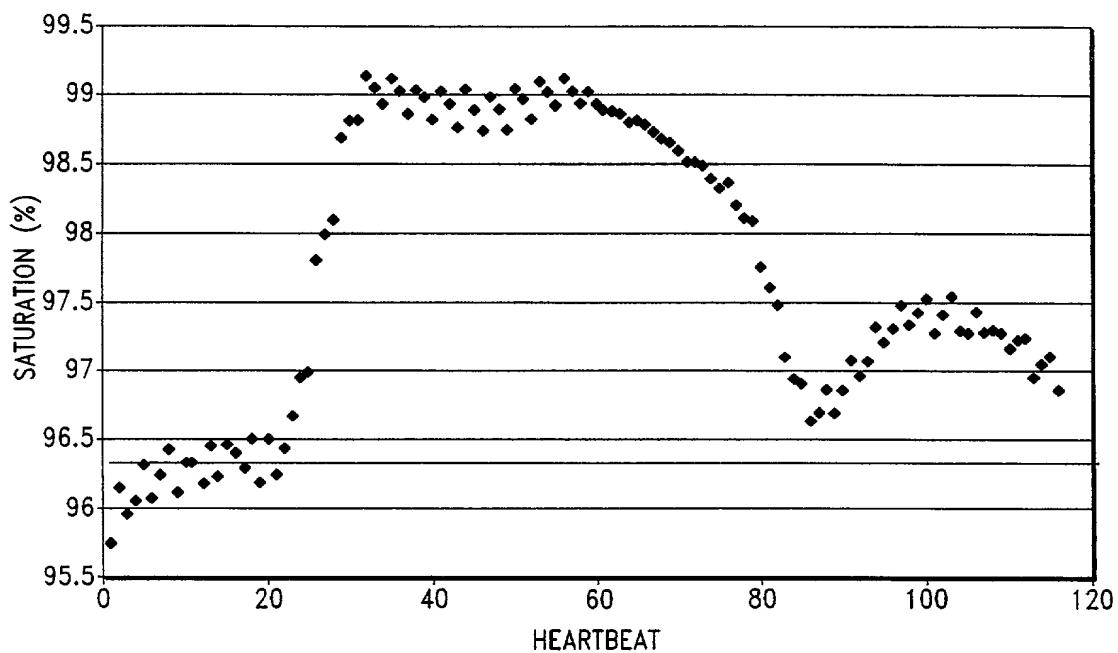


FIG. - 40

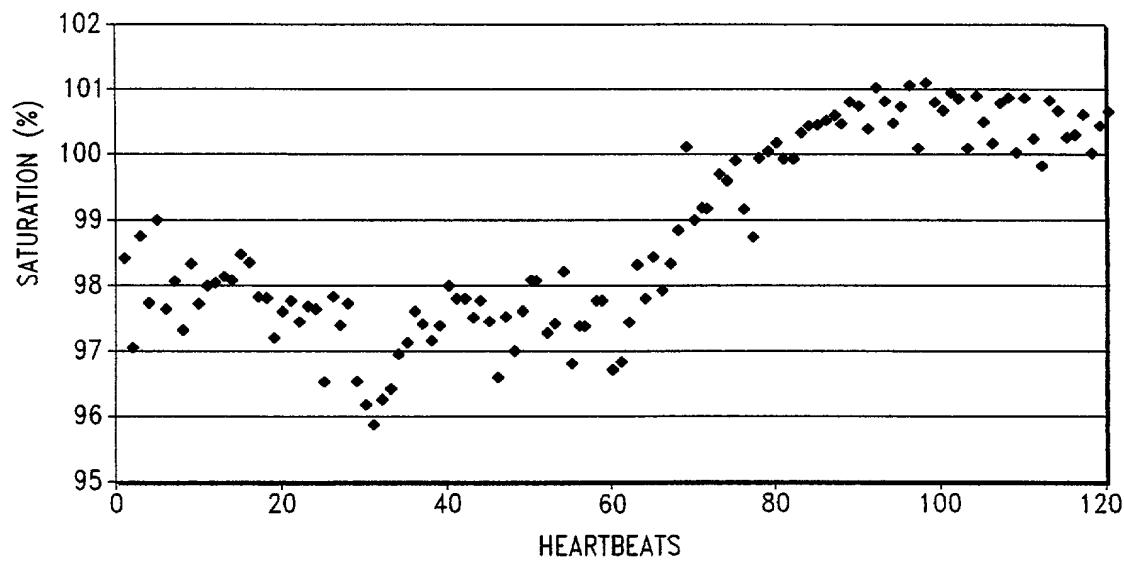


FIG. - 41